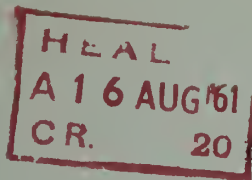


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FREEBRIDGE LYNN

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

-----  
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT

of the

SURVEYOR

and



CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

-----  
1960



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S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health

J. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

W. R. WATKINE, C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

B. W. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Officer.

R. FECK, A.A.L.P.A.

Assistant Housing Officer.

W. H. HOWARD.

Water Superintendent.

C. S. OSBORNE.

Deputy Superintendent.

H. G. LANDS.

Technical Assistants.

SENIOR - W.E.MARTIN.

JUNIOR - P.R.STARLING.

Clerical Assistants.

MRS. W. OLDHAM

MRS. V. LANGWADE.

Public Cleansing Foreman.

J. RAINEB.



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THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

RURAL DISTRICT OF FREEBRIDGE LYNN

FOR THE YEAR 1960.

- - - - -

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF  
THE RURAL DISTRICT OF FREEBRIDGE LYNN.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration the ANNUAL REPORT on the HEALTH and SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the DISTRICT during the year 1960.

The general health was good. Apart from Measles (and that confined to a few Parishes) there was little notifiable Infectious Disease, and Influenza an annual visitor for some years now, failed to appear in epidemic form.

The Westacre Water Supply was under construction during the year. The Castle Rising Estate Water Supply was officially "taken over" in October, but Castle Rising should be given as reliable a water supply as that of all the other Parishes as soon as possible.

Schemes for the disposal of Sewage from North and South Wootton were with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In addition discussions had taken place with representatives of King's Lynn Corporation on matters concerning the possibility of a joint arrangement between the Authorities that would include the sewerage of the Wootton parishes.

The progress of the West Winch Sewerage Scheme was still waiting Parliamentary sanction for the use of Common Land.

The preliminary details for the proposed Sewerage Scheme for Grimston were completed.

As this will be my last Report to the Council I respectfully offer my best wishes to the Chairman and Members that all their intentions for the benefit of the District will be blessed with full satisfaction. I also take this opportunity to express my appreciation of many years pleasant association with the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Staff. Their efficiency and willingness always to advise and oblige have made my service with the Council a very pleasant memory.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HAMILTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.





# VITAL STATISTICS.

ESTIMATED (MID-YEAR) HOME POPULATION (REGISTRAR GENERAL) 11,660.

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
All ages . . . . .	73	68	141
Infants under 1 year of age . . . . .			
Legitimate . . . . .	2	2	4
Illegitimate . . . . .	-	-	-
Infants under 4 weeks of age			
Legitimate . . . . .	2	-	2
Illegitimate . . . . .	-	-	-
Tuberculosis . . . . .	-	-	-
Malignant Growths (Cancers etc.)..	13	21	34
Cancer of Lung . . . . .	4	-	4

## LIVEBIRTHS.

Number . . . . .	110	86	196
Rate per 1,000 population . . . . .			18.3 (17.1)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Livebirths.			5.6

## STILLBIRTHS.

Number . . . . .		1.
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths . . . . .		5.4 (19.7)
Total Live and Stillbirths . . . . .		197

## INFANTS DEATHS (under 1 year) . . . . .

4

### Infantile Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 Live births . . . . .	20.4 (21.7)
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths	21.6
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths	NIL
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Livebirths)	10.2 (15.6)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total livebirths)	5.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	10.1

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion) . . . . . NIL (0.39,

## TUBERCULOSIS

Respiratory: Mortality rate per 1,000 . . . . . NIL (0.066)

## CANCER

Cancer of Lung: Mortality rate per 1,000 . . . . . 0.34(0.48)  
 Cancer, Other Forms: Mortality rate per 1,000 . . . . . 2.9 (1.61)

GENERAL MORTALITY Rate per 1,000 population . . . . . 10.7 (11.5)

(Numbers in parenthesis are national averages)



Births exceeded Deaths by 55. 104 of the total 141 deaths were those of persons aged 65 years and over: 73.7 per cent of all deaths. 25 deaths (17.7 per cent) happened between the ages of 45 and 64 years. The remaining 12 deaths (10 per cent approximately) were 5 in the 15 - 44 years old group: 1 in the 5 to 14: 2 in the 1 to 4 years groups, and 4 infant deaths under the age of 1 year.

70 deaths (49.6 per cent) were due to diseases of the HEART and CIRCULATION. 56 of them were from 65 years upwards: 12 between 45 and 64: 2 (aged 40 and 44) in the age group 15.- 44.

MALIGNANT DISEASES (CANCERS and OTHER GROWTHS) of various Systems were responsible for 34 deaths (24.1 per cent): 13 males and 21 females. There were 4 cases of Cancer of the Lung all males, aged 73, 61, 53 and 51 years.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Pneumonias, Bronchitis etc.) caused 12 deaths (8.5 per cent) all (with two exceptions an infant, and a middle aged person) well on in years.

3 of the 4 INFANT DEATHS (under the age of 1 year) were due to Congenital causes that could not be dealt with effectively.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

<u>Causes of Deaths.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Tuberculosis: Respiratory .....	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis: Other forms .....	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease .....	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria .....	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.....	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	-	-	-
8. Measles .....	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases...	-	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach .....	-	3	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm: Lung: Bronchus.....	4	-	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm: Breast .....	-	2	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uteris .....	-	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	8	12	20
15. Leukaemia. Aleukaemia.....	-	1	1
16. Diabetes.....	1	3	4
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....	5	8	13
18. Coronary Disease: Angina.....	5	3	8
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	3	3	6
20. Other Heart Disease.....	12	12	24
21. Other Circulatory Disease.....	14	5	19
22. Influenza.....	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.....	4	4	8
24. Bronchitis.....	1	-	1
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	-	-	-
27. Gastritis: Enteritis: Diarrhoea.....	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations.....	2	1	3
32. Other defined, and "ill-defined" diseases	6	3	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	4	-	4
34. All Other Accidents .....	-	1	1
35. Suicide .....	-	-	-
36. Homicide.....	-	-	-



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES REGISTERED IN 1960.

Infectious Disease	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 65	Over 65	Total.
Dysentery			1		1			2
Infective Hepatitis				1	1			2
Measles	2	20	26	2	1			51
Pneumonia							1	1
Scarlet Fever		1	3					4
Whooping Cough		5	2	1	1			9
<u>Tuberculosis</u>								
(a) Respiratory		1		2	5			8 *
(b) Other Forms.					2			2
Total	2	27	32	6	11		1	79

\* Includes 4 "Transfers"

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The 77 cases Registered included 10 cases of Tuberculosis. 8 of the Tuberculosis Cases were infections of the Respiratory System. 4 of these cases were "Transfers"; arrivals in the District, who had been originally "notified" elsewhere. The remaining 4 "indigenous cases" were "Contacts" of family infection.

Localised outbreaks in the Middleton and Grimston Areas accounted for most of the Measles cases: 2 cases of Sonne Dysentery ( a mild type of Bacillary Dysentery) were reported in July. There was probably a good deal more of this infectious diarrhoea about, for often the symptoms are so mild that the cases are not reported to Doctors.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

<u>VACCINATION.</u>	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Revaccination.</u>
Under 5 years ... ..	79	
5 - 14 years ... ..	3	
15 years and over ... ..	5	16
	<u>87</u>	<u>16</u>

A slight increase (7) in the number of Primary Vaccinations (80) done in 1959 but not what there could have been (e.g. 99 in 1958) with the facilities available.

## IMMUNISATION

(a) Diphtheria	<u>Primary.</u>	<u>Reinforcing.</u>
Under 5 years	147	10
5 - 14 years	43	48
	<u>190</u>	<u>58</u>





Numbers immunised for the first time were 58 more than in 1959 (132), a gratifying comparison with the 93 of 1958. The Vaccine in general use affords protection against Whooping Cough and Tetanus as well as Diphtheria.

(b) Tetanus. Most of the Schools in the District were visited and courses of immunisations (3 injections) given to children whose parents had consented to the procedure.

(c) Poliomyelitis.

	<u>Two injections.</u>	<u>Three injections.</u>
Under 16 years ... ..	141	315
16 - 25 years ... ..	30	382
25 - 40 years ... ..	126	34
	<u>297</u>	<u>731</u>

(d) Tuberculosis. 55 pupils in their fourteenth years (attending King's Lynn Schools) were given B.C.G. vaccine. B.C.G. Vaccine has proven the value of its protection against tuberculosis.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies of the District were generally

(a) adequate in quantity and  
(b) satisfactory in quality, although occasionally there were unsatisfactory reports about the quality of water supplied from unreliable sources, such as shallow wells and streams e.g.

A. Shallow Well. Pentney. 21st November, 1960.

(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 550  
(b) " " " B.coli(type 1) " " " = 350

Unsatisfactory samples came from 2 wells out of three (including the one mentioned above) and in each case arrangements were made to link the premises with the pipe borne water system.

B. Rivers and Streams.

1. Babingley River. 25th April, 1960

Sample from tap over sink Castle Rising.

Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = NIL

Highly satisfactory.

2. Babingley River. 14th June, 1960

Sample from River 12 feet above Newton Mill.

(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 350  
(b) " " " B.coli(type 1) " " " = 250

Unsatisfactory.

3. Babingley River. 10th August, 1960

Sample from tap below Reservoir.

(a) Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = 18 +  
(b) " " " B.coli(type 1) " " " = 16

Unsatisfactory.





4. Babingley River. 15th August, 1960

1. Sample from tap over sink Castle Rising

(a)	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml	=	180
(b)	" " " B.coli(type 1) " " "	=	160

Unsatisfactory

2. Sample from tap over sink Castle Rising.

(a)	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml	=	18+
(b)	" " " B.coli(type 1) " " "	=	18+

Unsatisfactory

5. Babingley River. 22nd August, 1960

1. Sample from tap over sink, Castle Rising.

Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml = NIL

Highly satisfactory.

2. Sample from tap over sink, Castle Rising.

(a)	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml	=	5
(b)	" " " B.coli(type 1) " " "	=	NIL

Satisfactory.

The period of Unsatisfactory Results was a time when the head of the water was too low to operate the turbine. The Chlorinator was also out of action. As a result of this, untreated River water got into the supply. A motor pump was installed to keep Chlorination going. Advice was given to boil water meant for drinking purposes, advice that could in the circumstances be continued till Castle Rising can be connected with the general pipe borne dependable supply of deep well water.

6. West Bilney. 5th September, 1960.

Sample from stream near Magpie Cottages.

(a)	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml	=	350
(b)	" " " B.coli(type 1) " " "	=	350

Unsatisfactory

This small group (5 - 6) of cottages is a mile from the nearest pipe-borne system. The owner arranged to cart supplies of wholesome drinking water to the houses.

7. Pentney. 5th September, 1960.

Sample from Swan River, near Bungalows.

(a)	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml	=	550
(b)	" " " B.coli(type 1) " " "	=	350

Unsatisfactory

The houses have a limited life. Advice given to boil water.

C. Council Bores.

12 Samples were taken in various places supplied from deep borewells. One unsatisfactory Result was not repeated on subsequent sampling, and was assumed to be due to accidental contamination during sampling.



TABLE 1.PIPE - BORNE WATER SUPPLIES.

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Supplied to Properties.</u>	
	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Approx. Population.</u>
Bawsey	48	98
Castleacre	244	777
Castle Rising	64	192
Congham	48	150
Flitcham	90	298
Gayton	212	721
Grimston	322	1026
Harpley	126	433
Hillington	61	206
Leziate	136	475
Great Massingham	261	911
Little Massingham	26	95
Middleton	257	767
Fentney	71	225
Roydon	48	141
North Runcton	97	310
Sandringham	206	692
East Walton	32	95
Westacre	20	69
East Winch	116	384
West Winch	283	997
North Wootton	138	419
South Wootton	308	885
	<u>3214</u>	<u>10366</u>

SEWERAGE.

The Ministry of Health have requested information about places urgently in need of new schemes for Sewage disposal like South (and North) Wootton and West Winch. The progress of the schemes already prepared for these places has been referred to in the Introduction. The need for sewerage disposal systems for these Parishes has been growing a more and more pressing business with their steady growth and certain future development. These remarks in the 1955 and 1956 Annual Reports are applicable to the situation.

1. "South Wootton badly needs a Sewerage System. Almost twenty years ago the then coming necessity for it was recognised: the area was surveyed and a plan of Sewerage Disposal by Sewers was made. There is a limit to the size of Communities (even fairly isolated groups of houses) that Septic Tank units can deal with more or less effectively, without recurrent nuisance, inconvenience and expense. That limit has been reached, perhaps passed in the case of South Wootton."
2. "The urgent need of Sewerage Schemes for South Wootton and West Winch was stressed by the Chairman in his Address to the Council at its Annual Meeting in May. The problem of satisfactory sewage disposal had become so acute that he considered that there might have to be, in the general interest a check made to further building. Satisfactory sewage disposal could not be expected in a large community, with groups of close set houses from anything less than a Sewage System that served the whole Community.



# ANNUAL REPORT.

of the

## SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

for the

YEAR ENDING 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

### INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections and visits made in conjunction with the various branches of Public Health work during the year are as follows:-

<u>Nature of Inspections.</u>	<u>No. of Visits.</u>	<u>Total No. of Visits.</u>
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.</u>		
Sanitary Appliances ... ..	24	
Drainage, including Ditches ... ..	250	
Cesspools, alterations etc ... ..	33	
Keeping of Animals ... ..	7	
Dirty or Verminous premises ... ..	-	
Water Supplies ... ..	74	
Water Samples ... ..	20	
Sewerage ... ..	129	
Refuse Tips ... ..	103	
Building Byelaws ... ..	<u>732</u>	1372
<u>FOOD.</u>		
Food Premises for Byelaws etc. ... ..	16	
Ice Cream Samples ... ..	4	
Slaughter Houses or Knackers Yards ... ..	<u>169</u>	189
<u>PETROLEUM ACTS.</u>		
No. of Applications, Site Inspections.. ... ..	<u>9</u>	9
<u>HOUSING.</u>		
Slum Clearance or Closing Orders... ..	79	
Repairs ... ..	36	
Over-crowding or Poor Living Conditions ... ..	10	
Improvement Grants ... ..	207	
Council Estates ... ..	61	
Rent Act ... ..	3	
Small Dwellings Acquisition ... ..	<u>4</u>	400
<u>MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.</u>		
Site Inspections ... ..	36	
No. of Dwellings Inspected ... ..	<u>1</u>	37
<u>INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</u>		
Investigations ... ..	52	
Disinfection of Premises... ..	3	
Collection of Specimens ... ..	39	
Food Poisoning ... ..	<u>-</u>	94
<u>FESTS ACT.</u>		
Supervisory Inspections ... ..	<u>13</u>	13
<u>FACTORIES ACT.</u>		
Factories Visited ... ..	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u> <u>2137</u>





## HOUSING

- (a) GENERAL. During the year no slum clearance areas were put forward, but action under the Housing Acts has been taken by way of Demolition and/or Closing Orders as follows:-

### HOUSING ACT 1957.

Preliminary Notices served .. .. .	9
Notices of Intention to make Closing/Demolition Orders	6
Closing Orders made .. .. .	10
Undertakings accepted .. .. .	6

To say the least, I am disturbed by the lack of progress made in connection with slum clearance work.

It is true, a certain number of houses which were sub-standard have been saved by use being made of the facilities for improvement works under the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 for which purpose 67 grants have been made this year. However, I estimate that there are still some 300 houses or so in the District, which can be classified as "unfit for habitation".

One fully appreciates the difficulties encountered by the Council, what with prolonged negotiation with some land owners, obtaining necessary planning approvals etc. and not least the very few undeveloped sites under Council ownership. In this respect, I quote from a report on Housing presented to you in June 1958, - "With the exception of parcels of land in 5 parishes, the Council are not in a position to proceed with slum clearance as no other sites are available. The urgency of this matter has been stressed in two previous reports, and I strongly advise the setting up of a sites committee to go into this matter at the earliest opportunity".

Perhaps one ray of hope to brighten this gloomy picture, is the fact that during this present year however, a substantial effort has been made to procure additional building sites in a number of Parishes, details of which are given under Council Housing.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936.

Preliminary Notices served	1
Statutory Notices served	1
Nuisances Abated	1

- (b) RENT ACT 1957 There has been considerably less activity under this Act than in previous years, in point of fact only one Certificate of Disrepair has been issued.

### HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959.

A significant and pleasing feature is the ever increasing number of applications received for grants for the improvement and modernisation of sub-standard properties.

This is a move in the right direction, and although it has involved us in a considerable amount of work, one feels that it has been worthwhile.

In all 37 applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants have been approved, compared with 26 for the previous year. Standard Grants were introduced in June 1959 and by the end of that year the Council had approved 3. This year the Council finally gave approval to 30 applications.





The table below clearly indicates the steady growth in the number of grant applications for carrying out improvement works to private properties:-

#### DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
1. No. of dwellings in respect of which a Grant has been approved	15	26	37
2. No. of such dwellings owner occupied	7 (47%)	13 (50%)	12 (32%)
3. No. of such dwellings occupied by tenants	8 (53%)	13 (50%)	25 (68%)
4. Total of approved expenditure	£7,240	£15,252	£32,078
5. Total of approved grants	£2,915	£ 6,640	£12,505
6. Average grant per dwelling	£ 194	£ 255	£ 338

It is interesting to note:-

- (a) In the case of 2 applications the improvement works together with alterations and repair works amounted to over £2,000, whilst in 8 applications the expenditure exceeded £800.
- (b) The high percentage of grants approved for tenanted properties as against owner occupied dwellings.
- (c) The total amount of money approved for grant purposes has risen from £2,915 in 1958, and £6,640 in 1959, to £12,505 in 1960, and likewise the average amount of grant given has risen progressively, e.g. £255 in 1959 to £338 in 1960.

To sum up, the total amount incurred by applicants now amounts to £82,616 of which £49,337 is in respect of repairs and other works not eligible for grant. The total amount allocated by the Council by way of grants now amounts to £33,279 and the average grant per dwelling works out at £230. Of the houses modernised 50 are owner occupiers and 64 are tenanted properties.

#### STANDARD GRANTS.

Details of Standard Grants approved by the Council for year 1960 are as follows:-

1. No. of dwellings in respect of which a Grant has been approved	30
2. No. of such dwellings owner-occupied	8 = 27%
3. No. of such dwellings occupied by tenants	22 = 73%
4. No. of grants approved for providing all facilities	7
5. No. of grants approved for providing all facilities except food store	21
6. No. of grants approved for providing W.C. & Basin only	1
7. No. of grants approved for providing Bath & Hot Water System	1

By the end of the year only 6 grants had been finally settled and the total amount paid was £794, an average of £132 per dwelling.

During the year films on Improvement Grants, obtained from the Central Office of Information, were shewn to Council Members, and also to the Massingham and Harpley Women's Institute.

#### HOUSING ACT 1949.

Only 2 applications for loans under section 4 of the Act were received; 1 was refused and 1 was granted.



## SMALL DWELLINGS (ACQUISITION) ACTS.

During the year 8 applications for loans to purchase dwelling-houses have been received. Of the 6 approved 4 were eventually taken up.

## COUNCIL HOUSING.

During the year 18 Council dwellings were completed; these consisted of 8 single bedroom and 4 two bedroom bungalows at Castleacre and 6 single bedroom bungalows at Gayton. At the close of the year a further pair of bungalows were almost completed at Castleacre, making a total of 20 dwellings. Also during the year, the Council accepted a tender for 4 bungalows, and 2 houses at Gayton, but Ministry approval had not been received at the close of the year.

These figures show a marked decrease compared with 1959, when 32 dwellings were constructed, and this of course is due mainly through lack of building sites. It is only fair to add however, that in 1960 the Council did make an appreciable effort to obtain more building land, and negotiations were in hand for purchasing sites at Great Massingham, Pentney, Hillington, North Wootton and Castle Rising, all of which received the approval of the Planning Authority. In addition to this, outline applications were submitted to the Planning Authority for permission to develop sites at Middleton (opposite the School) and at West Winch (Gravel Hill Lane) both of which however were refused. An outline application to develop land at North Runcion has not as yet been determined.

Final accounts in respect of two Contracts at Grimston were settled satisfactorily.

As regards modernisation of pre-war houses, improvement schemes were prepared for 25 dwellings at Great Massingham, 17 dwellings at Pentney, and 6 dwellings at East Winch, but no actual works were commenced during the year.

## PRIVATE BUILDING.

In all 269 applications were approved under the Council's Building Byelaws. This is an increase of 48 over the previous year.

Of the approved plans, 123 were for new dwellings, 72 were for improvements and/or additions to existing properties, and the remaining 74 for miscellaneous purposes i.e. garages, stores etc.

Details regarding the dwellings are as follows:-

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
Castleacre	-	3
Castle Rising	-	1
Gayton	4	6
Grimston	2	5
Hillington	-	1
Leziate	4	6
Middleton	-	20
Pentney	3	-
Roydon	-	1
North Runcion	2	4
East Winch	-	1
West Winch	4	32
North Wootton	5	3
South Wootton	6	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30	93
	<hr/>	<hr/>



During the year 70 new dwellings were completed and there were 58 in course of erection at the end of 1960. Here again, one finds a marked increase over previous years.

1960 figures are summarised as follows:-

	<u>Completed.</u>		<u>Being Built.</u>	
	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows.</u>
Bawsey .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Castle Rising .. .. .	-	-	-	1
Gayton .. .. .	-	1	2	4
Grimston.. .. .	-	4	-	2
Harpley .. .. .	1	1	-	-
Hillington .. .. .	-	-	-	1
Leziate .. .. .	-	1	3	1
Little Massingham . . . .	-	-	-	1
Middleton .. .. .	-	13	-	9
Pentney .. .. .	-	-	1	-
Roydon .. .. .	-	1	-	-
North Runcton .. .. .	2	3	-	5
East Winch .. .. .	-	1	-	1
West Winch .. .. .	4	29	-	16
North Wootton .. .. .	2	2	-	3
South Wootton .. .. .	1	4	3	4
	<u>10</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>48</u>

#### WATER SUPPLIES.

GENERAL. As regards the work of the Water Department it has been a most active year. During the year 134 new connections to the mains were made, and 55 meters installed, an increase over last year. Also, considerable lengths of new extension mains have been laid by our own workmen, principally at Ashwicken, Middleton, North Runcton, West Winch and North Wootton. The Council also approved further extensions to the mains in parts of Ashwicken, Grimston, and East Winch at an approximate cost of £7135.

The number of men employed in the water department amounts to 9. This includes the Water Superintendent, and a Deputy who was placed on the permanent established staff this year, a plumber, a pipefitter and 5 labourers.

During the year 8 man/days were lost through illness and 4 man/days due to absence from work for which wages were adjusted accordingly.

APPLETON. At Appleton Waterworks electrically controlled valves were installed thus minimising the attendant manual labour previously found essential.

WESTACRE. Possibly the outstanding feature of the year was that Ministry approval was received for the Westacre Water Scheme prepared by your own staff. Work commenced in November and by the end of the year good progress had been made. It is gratifying to know that when this scheme is completed the whole District will then be served with a pipe borne water supply. Details regarding this service are given in Table 1. The population figures of course are approximate only, as these are never constant.





CASTLE RISING. The supply to Castle Rising, formerly a private supply, and officially taken over by the Council on 1st October is well below the standard of the remainder of the District. Steps are being taken to rectify this. Already the Council has undertaken major repairs to the pump and turbine, and installed an efficient chlorinating plant; in the meantime a scheme to link up this undertaking with the Sandringham supply is being prepared by your Surveyor for your consideration in due course.

CASTLEACRE. At Castleacre, it was agreed to apply a 7 day pumping test to the Council's Pye Lane borewell, with a view to augmenting the supply of the Foxes Meadow borewell, which supplies the whole village.

However conditions at the latter borewell improved sufficiently to advise you to withhold the proposal, and this was justified as no further trouble was experienced at the Foxes Meadow site.

WATER SAMPLING. During the year 26 samples were taken for chemical and/or bacteriological examination. 15 proved satisfactory, 10 unsatisfactory and 1 suspicious.

All the samples from piped supplies were satisfactory, except at Castle Rising. The reason for these failures was discovered and rectified.

Regarding the unsatisfactory well samples, in all 4 cases the owners have since applied for connections to the Council's mains.

Details of samples are as follows:-

TABLE 2.

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Suspicious.</u>
Wells .. .. .	1	4	-
Castleacre .. .. .	2	-	-
Westacre .. .. .	1	-	-
Castle Rising .. .. .	3	3	-
Sandringham .. .. .	5	-	1
Massingham .. .. .	2	-	-
Grimston .. .. .	1	-	-
River & Stream .. .. .	-	3	-
	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>

REGROUPING OF WATER SUPPLIES. The question of the re-grouping of water supplies has still to be settled. The Minister responsible has made it clear that the trend must be towards larger units, and it seems inevitable that when any such re-grouping takes place, we shall lose our identity as a water undertaking. This is to be regretted, as the Council has carried out its functions regarding this essential service quite competently, and to the complete satisfaction of its ratepayers. Increasing the size of an undertaking does not guarantee increase in efficiency, and that is a point to be remembered. The only increase I can foresee, when this large re-grouping takes place is in the cost to the consumer; and whether or not my prediction proves correct, time alone will tell.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

- (a) REFUSE COLLECTION. A weekly collection of domestic refuse was maintained throughout the District during the year.

Generally speaking the service continued to operate quite well, with on the whole few complaints being received. One of the main sources of complaint occurs on Bank Holidays, when a few villages have to go without refuse collection. This I am afraid





is unavoidable, if the normal weekly rota has to be maintained, unless of course the Council would consider increasing the manual staff employed. This matter, has been carefully considered by the Public Health Committee and it was decided to make no alteration to the present collection service.

One might add, that a regular weekly service of this kind is something not enjoyed throughout the County, nor for that matter in many rural authorities throughout the Country.

An approximate estimate of the refuse produced and collected is given below:-

(a) Collections per Annum.

Premises visited	154,492
Domestic bins emptied	156,052
Litter bins emptied	4,160

- (b) \*Total quantity of refuse removed 14,602 cu.yds.  
 Total weight removed 1,752 tons.  
 Weight of refuse produced daily 4.814 tons.

\*Equal to 1.5 acres tipped 6 ft. deep.

As regards the collection and disposal of waste paper, we have no scheme of this kind in operation at present. Although we collected and baled paper for a number of years, so much difficulty was experienced in disposing of this type of waste, the Council abandoned the project, and householders were asked to dispose of paper and other destructable refuse themselves.

Throughout the year, a system of controlled tipping has been carried out at the South Wootton and Setch tips, where a part-time man is employed on this work. At the latter tip, the Council carried out a certain amount of earth removal by bulldozer, and also a suitable perimeter fence was erected to ensure more privacy.

All tips are sprayed in summer months, and throughout the year regular visits were made by the Council's Rodent Operator; I am pleased to report no complaints regarding rat infestation were received.

- (b) PAIL EMPTYING. During the year, 13 Parishes continued to receive a weekly nightsoil collection service.

- (c) SEPTIC TANK/CESSPOOL EMPTYING. Once again there has been an increase over the preceding year in the number of septic tanks emptied. In fact 148 more septic tanks (comprising 218 loads) were emptied than in 1959.

The scheme allows for one free emptying per property per 12 months.

Details of the septic tanks and/or cesspools emptied are as follows:-

	<u>Private Properties.</u>		<u>Council Properties.</u>	
	<u>No. of Cesspools.</u>	<u>No. of Loads.</u>	<u>No. of Cesspools.</u>	<u>No. of Loads.</u>
Free Servicing	353	443	71	126
Emptied on a chargeable basis.	132	242	141	297
	<u>485</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>423</u>



Thus, as one can observe from the above figures 353 private properties (comprising 443 loads) and 71 Council properties (comprising 126 loads) received a free service. The revenue received from the remaining properties on a chargeable basis amounted to £542.

- (d) GENERAL MATTERS. The establishment amounts to a Foreman and 9 men. During the year 27 man/days were lost due to illness, and a further 27 man/days due to absence from work and for which payment was deducted where applicable.

The Council agreed to place upon the Foreman the responsibility, under supervision, for the general maintenance of all the Council's sewage disposal plants, and I can report that this arrangement continues to work quite well.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the Litter Act has been operated properly, and after consultation with all the Parish Councils 80 litter baskets were erected throughout the District.

#### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

During the year inadequacy of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities etc. in village schools was the subject of much discussion by Members of the Council.

A comprehensive survey of all schools was undertaken and a report was duly presented to the Council. It was agreed, that copies of the report be sent to the County Medical Officer and Education Officer, and it is gratifying to report that before the close of the year the Authority concerned recommended that the School at Castle Rising should be included for improvements in 1961, whilst at West Winch preliminary steps were taken towards the provision of a new school.

As regards the sewerage schemes for South/North Wootton and West Winch, although your Consultant Engineer has presented you with all the necessary plans and technical data ready for Tender, neither scheme has yet commenced, nor in fact been blessed with Ministry approval. This I might add is through no fault of the Council, but it is to be regretted nevertheless. During the year, Council gave serious consideration to the question of sewerage some of the remaining larger Parishes, and with this in mind a priority list was drawn up to include Grimston, Castleacre, Great Massingham and Gayton in that order.

The Council availed themselves of the services offered by the County Public Health Engineers department. In due course a preliminary report for sewerage the Parish of Grimston was accepted and the Council decided to go ahead with this scheme.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Fifty visits were made in connection with infectious diseases, the illness most prevalent being diarrhoea. Forty-two specimens were collected from all suspected cases of dysentery, but only four patients, all children, were found to be infected with some dysentery, and two elderly persons with salmonella typhimurium, all of whom responded to treatment given by the private practitioners concerned. Three premises were disinfected after infectious cases had been removed to hospital.

#### KNACKERS YARDS.

One of the licensed premises is still in use, the other business having ceased voluntarily during the early part of the year.



# SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT 1958.

The Council's report on the above was submitted to the Ministry in October, recommending the retention of one licensed slaughterhouse, the owner of which is willing to bring his premises up to the required standard. The owner of the other premises wishes only to continue until the appointed day, which is still to be decided, but provisionally suggested as 1st July, 1961.

100% meat inspection is carried out by regular visits to the two licensed slaughterhouses, and together with occasional visits to the knackers yard, a total of 169 visits were made.

Details of carcasses inspected and condemnations carried out are tabulated below:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	101	-	-	3	400	-
Number inspected	101	-	-	3	400	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	15	-	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	14.85%	-	-	-	0.50%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	-	-	-	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	3.96%	-	-	-	3.5%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-





## FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955.

The number of food premises in the district has slightly increased since last year, and are clasified as follows:-

Public Houses ... ..	35
Clubs ... ..	6
Grocers (including 1 Mobile Grocery Bus) ... ..	37
Ice cream retailers . ... ..	38
Confectioners ... ..	13
Bakehouses .. ... ..	8
Butchers ... ..	7
Greengrocers ... ..	2
Fish & Chip (including vans) ... ..	2
Cafe ... ..	1

Four new ice cream retailers have been licensed during the year all selling pre-packed varieties.

Four ice cream samples were taken, and all proved satisfactory.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

During the year the Council licensed 12 milk retailers and also issued 3 supplementary licences to retailers selling milk within the district, but who held principal licences granted by other local authorities.

On the 1st October, 1960, The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 became operative. Under these Regulations the granting of dealers licences with effect from 1st January, 1961 was transferred to the Food and Drugs Authority, in this case the Norfolk County Council.

## CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The growth in the use and popularity of caravans continues and this industry expands with each succeeding year. One must bear in mind however, unless we are to see the countryside bespattered with caravans, that certain measures regarding the control of sites is most essential.

Leaving out of account the nomad or gipsy, there are four types of caravan dwellers. Firstly, there are those who because of the housing shortage have decided, if only temporarily, to make a caravan their home. Then there are those who due to the mobility of their employment, on large civil engineering contracts etc. find caravan homes as being most suitable for their needs. Then of course we have a certain number of people who actually prefer to live in a caravan rather than in the traditional type of dwellings. Finally, many Local Authorities have to consider large holiday caravan sites, which although only seasonal, have to be coped with and properly controlled.

Thus it will be appreciated, that caravans are not a passing phase. They are here to stay, and indeed increasing yearly.

So that some uniform and better measure of control might be established Parliament has introduced new legislation known as the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. The responsibility for the enforcement of this Act rests with Local Authorities and all planning requirements are to be included in the licensing conditions imposed by the Council. In addition, and so as to assist Local Authorities the Government has issued a set of Model Standards which may be modified at the discretion of each Authority.

As far as this Council is concerned, at the end of the year and in conjunction with the County Planning Officer, applications for 4 large caravan sites and 22 small sites (ranging from 1 to 4 caravans) were under consideration but had not been finally determined.





## PESTS ACT 1949.

The duties under this Act have been carried out quite satisfactorily by the Council's rodent operator, and below is given a summary of the years work:-

	<u>Premises Treated.</u>	<u>Visits, Surveys and Inspections.</u>
FREE		
Council Property (excluding Housing Sites).	24	368
Private & Council Houses.	536	3045
CHARGEABLE		
Business Premises	7	39
Farms	32	187
	<u>599</u>	<u>3639</u>

As you will note farms and business premises are treated on a chargeable basis, and this is at the rate of 7/6d per hour. The amount recovered amounted to £90, and it is pleasing to report that quite a number of those receiving this service have expressed to me their satisfaction with the way in which our operator has done his work.

## CONCLUSION.

Generally speaking it has been an active year and the total number of visits and inspections made for all purposes has increased.

As stated in my remarks on Housing, slum clearance has indeed been slow, due mainly through lack of building sites for re-housing purposes. On the other hand there has been a marked increase in the number of Improvement Grants made, and likewise a substantial increase in the amount of private dwellings during the year, and this of course has meant an increase in the work entailed in dealing with these applications, and the enforcement of the Council's Building Byelaws.

As regards the Council's water undertaking, this department continues to operate smoothly, due largely to the excellent services of the Council's most conscientious water superintendent. There has been an increase over the previous year in the number of water connections to private properties, and also in the number of meters installed at farm or business premises. The outstanding feature of the year was the take over of the Castle Rising supply, and the approval and commencement of the Westacre Water Scheme.

Dealing with the proposed sewerage schemes for the Woottons and West Winch one can only express great disappointment and frustration at the inability of the Council to obtain the necessary Ministerial approval to get on with the schemes. It is hoped that stronger measures will be taken, irrespective of other authorities, to obtain the necessary sanctions as the continued state of procrastination borders on the ludicrous.

The Public Cleansing staff has continued to operate quite satisfactorily. Bearing in mind the whole District receives a weekly refuse collection service, 13 Parishes a weekly nightsoil service, and each property a free cesspool emptying service, then the work entailed has been quite formidable. There have been few complaints and on the whole it is fair to say that the employees in this department have carried out their most unenviable duties well.



The new Act dealing with the control of caravan sites is a most welcome piece of legislation and was needed, although the implimentation of the Act has, temporarily at least, meant an increase in the work of the department.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members for their courtesy and the Clerk for his assistance and co-operation. Also my grateful thanks to all my staff for their conscientious and loyal support throughout the year. In conclusion, I would not wish to end my Report without some reference to the pending retirement of Dr. Hamilton your Medical Officer of Health. I do wish to record my sincere thanks for the courtesy and kindness he has always shewn to myself and all the staff. I had the pleasure of working with him for just over 12 years and whilst we are all most sorry to lose him, I wish him the happy retirement he has most certainly earned.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. R. WATKINS.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.



# APPENDIX

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF FREEBRIDGE LYNN IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

#### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

##### PART I OF THE ACT.

#### 1 -- INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	23	23	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	38	38	-	-
Total	63	63	-	-

#### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-



Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found Remedied	Referred			
		To F.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)					
Total					

N I L





## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110		Section 111			
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc., ) Cleaning ) and ) Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hang- ings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron & steel anchors & grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls.						

NIL



## PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd)

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding etc., of buttons etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates & sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.,						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total						





